

HECHT & COMPANY,

Seventh Near F.

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Furniture and Floor Coverings in the Enlargement Sale!



You Know That Furniture Is the Most Difficult Merchandise to Condense, So This Is the Way We Are Moving--As Condensing Here Is Next to Impossible

This \$12.50 Imperial Leather Couch,
\$6.35



Like This, 25c a Week.

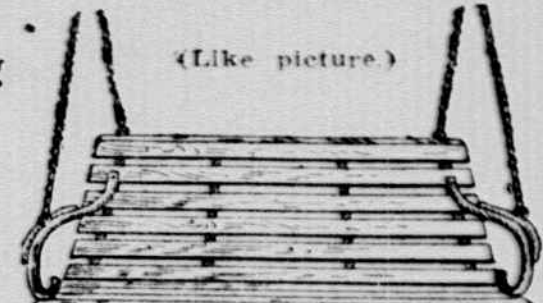
Deep tufted on best grade tempered springs. Solid oak frames, nicely finished; carved legs and fancy carved sides. Like picture.

—And You're Not Required To Make A Cash Payment.

Enlargement Sale of Porch Furniture.

This Bentwood Lawn Swing
\$1.95

Strongly constructed, complete with heavy chains and hooks, as pictured; finished in red or green.
25c a Week Pays for It.



Enlargement Sale of Bedroom Suites.

Nothing to Pay Down on This Elegant Outfit



This All-brass Bed, with extra heavy continuous posts and large mounting, guaranteed finish.
\$17.75
50c a Week.

This Superb Dresser, with swell front and oval French plate mirror; in quartered oak or mahogany.
\$26.50
50c a Week.

This Pretty Chiffonier to match, swell front and oval French plate mirror, in quartered oak or mahogany, finished by hand in the most beautiful manner.
\$22.50
50c a Week.

Enlargement Sale of Brass Bed Outfits

OFFER NO. 1.

This \$25 Brass Bed Outfit, complete as shown,



\$15.85

50c a Week Pays for It. Finish guaranteed not to tarnish.

The outfit includes 1 Heavy All-brass Bed, colonial design; 1 Combination Felt Mattress, 1 Guaranteed Wire Spring and 2 Feather Pillows.

Enlargement Sale Special

This \$2.75 Quartered Oak

PARLOR TABLE,

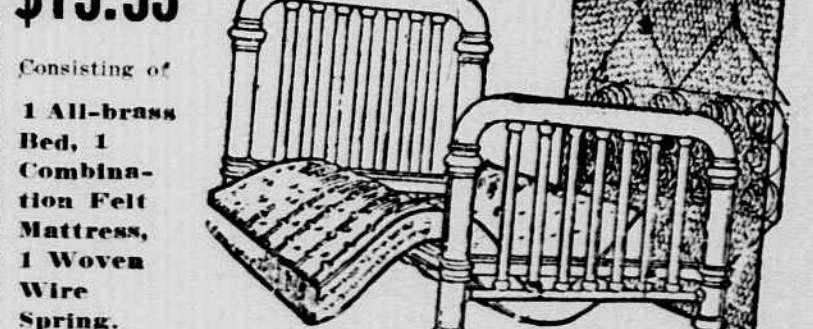


\$1.25
(Like Picture)
Extra heavy, highly polished round top and legs, with under shelf. An even one hundred of these at this low price.

Enlargement Sale of Brass Bed Outfits

OFFER NO. 2.

This Handsome \$30 Brass Bed Outfit,



\$19.95
Consisting of 1 All-brass Bed, 1 Combination Felt Mattress, 1 Woven Wire Spring.
The bed is made with heavy continuous 2-inch posts, with 14 fillets at head and foot for splendid spring and unusually fine mattress. A rich combination bound to please you.
50c a Week Pays the Bill.

Enlargement Sale of Parlor Furniture.

75c a WEEK WILL PUT THIS PARLOR OUTFIT IN YOUR HOME AND NOTHING TO PAY DOWN.



A \$55.00 Parlor Outfit as Shown.

Choice of upholstered or loose cushions on suit.
1 3-piece Mahogany-Parlor Suite
1 Mahogany-Parlor Table
1 8x10 Green Rug
2 Gold-frame Parlor Pictures
1 Handsome Gas or Oil Lamp
\$32.65

Enlargement Sale of KITCHEN CABINETS.

This \$12.50 Kitchen Cabinet,

\$8.95



Like This.

A boon to housewives, a convenient labor saving household necessity. You have everything in its place, and a place for everything. Enlargement Sale price, \$8.95.
25c a Week.

Enlargement Sale of High-grade Slightly Used Pianos.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL—Then \$1.00 a Week on Any of These.

For lack of space we must close out all our slightly used Pianos at sacrifice prices. Here are a few examples of the wonderful bargains.

Each instrument fully guaranteed—Nothing down, and ten days' FREE trial even though it is a sale.
1 \$198 Gilbert Piano, Now... \$95.00
1 \$198 Gilbert Piano, Now... \$135.00
1 \$250 Haynes Piano, Now... \$165.00

With each instrument we give absolutely FREE, a revolving stool, a pretty scarf, a rubber cover and a Year's Tuning.

A Most Convenient Thing—An Account at
HECHT'S
512-513-517 7th Street

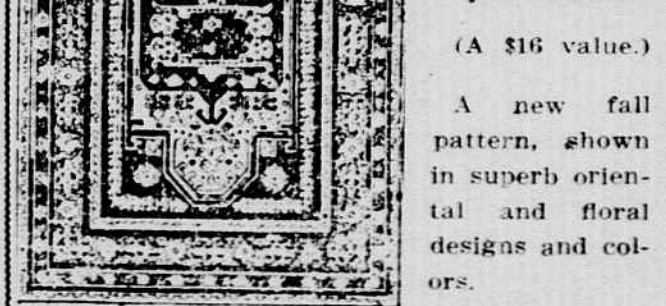
This Handsome 9x12 Room Size

BRUSSELS

RUG,

\$7.85

(A \$16 value.)



A new fall pattern, shown in superb oriental and floral designs and colors.

Enlargement Sale of Carpets

25 yards Wilton Velvet Stair Carpet. Was \$1.50. Now... 75c

22 yards Brussels Carpet. Was \$5. Now... 42 1/2c

18 1/2 yards Brussels Carpet. Was \$5. Now... 42 1/2c

10 yards Brussels Carpet. Was \$1.25. Now... 63 1/2c

9 1/2 yards Wilton Carpet. Was \$1.64. Now... 82 1/2c

12 1/2 yards Brussels Carpet. Was \$1.25. Now... 62 1/2c

8 1/2 yards Brussels Carpet. Was \$1.00. Now... 50c

33 yards Brussels Carpet. Was \$5. Now... 42 1/2c

Enlargement Sale of Go-Carts.

THIS \$6.75

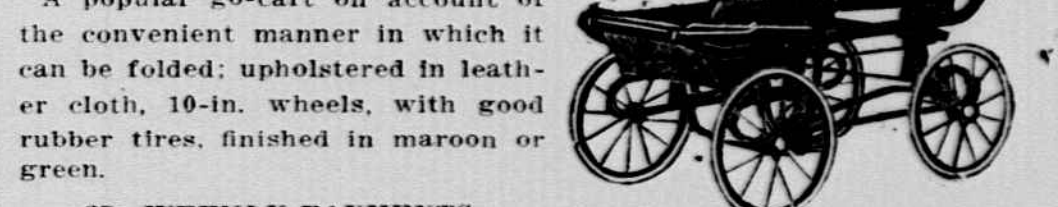
FOLDING GO-CART

(Like picture.)

\$3.75

A popular go-cart on account of the convenient manner in which it can be folded; upholstered in leather cloth, 10-in. wheels, with good rubber tires, finished in maroon or green.

25c WEEKLY PAYMENTS.



"BULL MOOSE" LOST

Leaders of Party in Virginia
Hard to Find.

MAY HAVE SENTENCE CUT

Friel Allen, It Is Said, Will Serve
Only Five Years of His Term.

LESS TYPHOID FEVER NOW

Disease Disappearing in Country
Districts of Old Dominion
State.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

RICHMOND, Va., August 17.—Just what has become of the element which was to back the "bull moose" movement in this part of the state seems to be a mystery. Inquiry has failed to locate the "militant moosemen," and not one of the republican faith ventures a guess as to where one of the leaders of the movement can be found. The announcement is made that the nominee of the Chicago convention, Friel Allen, will come to this state and make a series of speeches in the latter part of September, this city being one of the points which is to be favored with a dissertation on bosses and what to do with them. That announcement came from Thomas Lee Moore, of Remond, one of the two dissenting chairmen of the anti-Taft element. J. M. Newcomb, Petersburg, is the other anti-administration chairman.

For some time there has been a report to the effect that the republicans would not try to serve only five years of that time and that Detective Baldwin has made the promise. Gov. Mann says that he knows nothing of any promise of clemency, and that he will not consider such a matter should the case be brought to him. Friel Allen accepted a term of five years in prison in preference to standing a trial on the charge of murder, which might have resulted as did the case of Friel Allen and Victor Allen. The officers are content to let the two youngsters off with comparatively light sentences, the state being satisfied that the ringleaders have been given the death penalty.

St. Allen and Wes Edwards, two members of the famous Allen gang, are still at large, and it is believed that they are still in the county of Carroll. They are said to be in the vicinity of their homes, but this is not known. The detectives have been taken from the case, it appears, and their capture has been postponed to such time as will suit the work of the officers. The detectives

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

THE LAWS OF THE STATES.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

The protection of the ballot against gross abuses has been the subject of legislation from the time that men first had votes. As far back as the time when Columbus discovered America such offenses against the suffrage as bribery, intimidation and treating were punishable under the common law, and by that time there began to be written into the English statutes full definitions of these offenses. America's first corrupt practices laws came by way of Jamestown and Cape Cod, and our best recent laws are modeled after England's present statutes.

A large number of the states have enacted laws requiring publicity for campaign expenditures and contributions. These laws possess widely varying provisions, but all of them aim at the same general purpose. It is interesting to run down through the list of states and see some of the ways in which they attempt to protect the purity of the ballot. Some of the states have enacted a single law covering the entire subject. Others have simply amended and added to old laws from time to time until their statutes have become something of a patchwork. Alabama has a provision which makes it a penitentiary offense for any person to pay another's poll tax, a poll tax receipt being a prerequisite of voting. Any corporation or employer in that state who threatens to cut down the pay or discharge any employee, in order to influence his vote, is subject to a fine of \$500. Liquor may not be disposed of on the day of, or the day before, an election.

The Alabama law provides for publicity of contributions and expenses.

When Congress came to pass the election law under which the territory of Arizona was governed, it put in about the most stringent clause possessed by any state.

In Arizona, that allowing a false statement as to one's inability to make a ballot, is a criminal offense punishable by fine or imprisonment. Candidates' contributions must be made at meetings when none but candidates are present, and failure to file a true statement of receipts and expenditures by a candidate, and those who spend money or receive it for his campaign forfeits the election. A publicity law requiring the publication of contributions and expenditures both before and after a primary or an election is a feature of the Arkansas legislation on the subject of ballot-box protection. In the primaries soliciting a donation from a candidate or a candidate's offering a contribution is an offense punishable with a fine of from \$25 to \$500. The California law is a rigid one. Statements of all expenditures must be submitted after election, accompanied by vouchers for all sums of five dollars and over. The only expenses that may be incurred legally are those of holding public meetings, circulating campaign materials and looking after the registration, voting and counting the ballots. A candi-

date cannot spend more than \$100 for maintaining headquarters, and a committee cannot spend more than \$1,000 for that purpose. Candidates in primaries cannot spend more than specified amounts, dependent on the size of the vote in the preceding general election. Corporations attempting to influence the votes of their employees by threatening to shut down or reduce pay in the event of the election of certain candidates forfeit their charters.

In Colorado the legislature in 1909 passed an act limiting the expenditure of any candidate to 40 per cent of the salary of the office for which he is a candidate. The making of contributions by others or by corporations is a felony, as is also the receiving of such contributions by a candidate.

Corporations attempting to influence the votes of their employees by threats forfeit their right to do business in the state. Publicity of receipts and expenditures after election is required.

Inducing a voter to stay away from the polls is a misdemeanor in Connecticut. In that state no person other than a candidate or his agent may solicit campaign expenses except through the regular organized committees, and corporations and judges are prohibited from contributing at all. Florida also prohibits corporations from contributing to campaign funds and fines both the corporation and its officers for doing so. If the corporation is a domestic one such an act forfeits its charter and if a foreign one it forfeits its right to do business in the state. The Florida law also has a stringent before and after election publicity clause. Even Hawaii has a stringent election law. There every candidate must furnish the inspectors with a list of his workers the day before an election and no other persons are permitted to work around a polling place on election day, except those giving their services gratuitously. Idaho limits the expenditure of a candidate to 15 per cent of the first year's salary of the office to which he aspires. In Indiana inducing a person to mark his ballot so that it may be identified is a felony. In Iowa treating voters to cigars around a polling place on election day is a misdemeanor. A candi-

didate in Kansas may not distribute cigars or liquor, nor may he pay for such distribution. In Maryland keeping any place where intoxicating liquors or cigarettes are gratuitously dispensed on election day is an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment. In that state all campaign matter published in newspapers and periodicals shall be designated "advertising."

Massachusetts varies the general rule with reference to contributing corporations somewhat by limiting the prohibition to corporations having the power to control land. Several other states have followed the lead of Massachusetts in that direction. It is also unlawful in the Bay state to publish any paid campaign article without labeling it "advertising." In Michigan a priest or pastor trying unduly to influence the voting members of his flock is liable to a fine or imprisonment. In Minnesota the law says what a candidate or a campaign committee may do, and makes any other practice unlawful. All employees are required to give a half holiday on election day. It is unlawful for a candidate to give any entertainment within ten days of a primary, or within sixty days of an election, if such entertainment aims to influence votes. In Mississippi campaign literature must bear on the face of it the name of the author and that of the printer. In Missouri offering to take less salary or to repay a part thereof is a misdemeanor. Missouri also has a publicity clause and a limit on the amount a candidate may spend.

A few years ago Montana shut down tight against corruption in elections, providing that a candidate for the legislature shall not spend more than \$50, while a candidate for the United States Senate is limited to an expenditure of \$1,000.

Last year New Jersey enacted one of the most stringent election laws in the country, and it is said largely to represent the views of Wilson.

Jersey Law
Wilson's Views.

That subject. It forbids any candidate to spend money except through the regular committees, and these are required to make full and comprehensive reports. Individuals spending their own money in behalf of any candidate or party must make a similar report. The Empire state is not without strenuous provisions in its election laws. In addition to having an after-the-election publicity provision, the New York law forbids the charters of corporations attempting unduly to influence voters, and limits the amount a candidate for governor may spend to \$10,000, and the amount candidates for the assembly may spend to \$1,000. Oklahoma limits the expenses of a candidate for the governorship or a senatorship to \$3,000, while candidates for county or town offices must keep within \$50. The election laws of Oregon are, perhaps, the most advanced on the statute books of American commonwealths. Candidates may not spend more than 15 per cent of the annual salary of the office they seek, and but 10 per cent may be used outside of paying for space in the official campaign bulletin. The state publishes a bulletin in which space is sold to candidates at prices varying from \$100 a page for a state officer or member of Congress down to \$10 a page for candidates for the legislature. No candidate may use more than four pages. The secretary of state publishes this bulletin and mails it at state expense to every voter in the state.

Few states have more stringent election laws than Pennsylvania. A voter who shows his ballot or makes a false statement of his vote is liable to a fine or imprisonment. In Vermont after-election publicity is required. Vermont provides a fine or imprisonment for any one letting it be known how he voted. Of course this clause of the Vermont law is more honored in its breach than in its observance, for otherwise it could not be known to which party any voter belongs. In Wisconsin no person other than a candidate may contribute to any campaign fund outside of the district in which

he resides, except to a state or district committee. The Wisconsin law is stringent in many particulars.

To date nearly half of the states have enacted laws prohibiting campaign contributions by corporations, and requiring publicity of all campaign funds. Most of these are for publicity after election, though a number of the states which more recently have enacted legislation on the subject demand pre-election publicity.

"National Roads" Projects.
From the Chicago Record-Herald.

A system of "national highways" having an aggregate length of 51,025 miles is proposed by the National Highway Association. The project is for the east and west transcontinental main highways, and a similar number north and south, with numerous feeders and link highways. Primarily the roads are to be for automobile traffic.

Commenting on this project, which is typical of a number being put forward nowadays, Engineering News says that "every engineer who has studied the road problem" carefully and intelligently agrees that expenditure on highways improvements should be concentrated first of all on the roads radiating from the centers of population. This is seen from a general as well as a technical point of view. The roads radiating from the centers of population are the most important roads in the country. They should be improved before grandiose transcontinental projects are considered, and we it to them in importance are roads connecting cities.

It is estimated that the projected system would cost \$623,000,000 for construction and \$22,000,000 a year for maintenance. The nation may properly spend money on highways, but it should not become committed to extravagant schemes merely because they make a pretty appearance on paper and would benefit pleasure tourists.

Of Some Benefit.
From Pele Mole.

"Are you pleased with your English government? Do the children get on with her?"

"They haven't learned a word of English so far, but she is beginning to understand a little French now."

THE MAN FROM MONTCLAIR

(He's Such a Nice Man When He's Home)

By Winsor McCay

